CHAPTER XIII

THE JEWS IN PUBLIC SEEVICES AND THE LIBERAL PBOFESSIONS

(1) ADMISSION IN MODERN TIMES

THE fourth, great occupational branch is formed by the public services and liberal professions. Tlie public services include all State and municipal officials except those occupied in nationalized economic undertakings (mining, railways, post, etc.) who are classified under "mining" or "transport". The liberal professions include doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, authors, artists, etc., and their assistants *(e.g.* nurses, law clerks, etc.).

Apart from the professions connected with the Jewish religion (teachers, rabbis, cantors, ritual slaughterers), the public services and professions were only opened to the Jews in the course of the nineteenth century. Before that they were with very few exceptions debarred from public offices and Universities.[1] Since the French Eevolution the Jews have been admitted to the Universities and professions in Western Europe; in Central Europe only since about the third decade of the nineteenth century. In Eastern Europe the Russian Eevolution of 1917 abolished the laws restricting the admission of Jews to the Universities and

public services. Only in Hungary a *numerus dausus* was officially in force between 1920 and 1928, and in Germany the Nazi Government introduced the most rigorous restrictions in the spring of 1933, limiting the number of "non-Aryans"—Jews, half-Jews, and quarter-Jews —

[1] The Polish Jews wishing to study medicine had to enter the Italian Universities; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries 230 Jews took their medical degrees in the University of Padua.